



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 27

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 1, 1957

A Heated Debate Over School Aid

Should Uncle Sam Help State And Local Groups to Pay For New Classrooms?

SHOULD the federal government start a large-scale program to help our states and local communities pay for school construction? Congress seeks an answer to this highly controversial question. In recent weeks, the nation's lawmakers have been studying a number of different school-aid proposals.

Advocates of such aid, including President Eisenhower, argue that our country has a severe shortage of classroom buildings, and that Uncle Sam should help the states and communities overcome this shortage. Opponents contend that large-scale federal assistance is unnecessary and would, for various reasons, be unwise.

The federal school-aid issue involves many separate questions. We take up some major points of disagreement in the remainder of this article.

Is there really a serious shortage of school buildings?

The U. S. Office of Education—a branch of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department—says "Yes." According to spokesmen for that office, our nation entered the current school year with about 159,000 fewer classrooms than were actually needed.

People who agree that we have a severe classroom shortage argue as follows:

"The U. S. school population is (Continued on page 2)



ALONG THE PASIG RIVER in Manila, capital and chief port of the Philippines. The river divides the city into 2 sections.

Will Philippines Change Course?

Death of Magsaysay, Staunch Friend of America, Creates Uncertainty About Future of Island Nation That Was Formerly Under U. S. Control

HOW will the untimely death of President Ramon Magsaysay of the Philippines affect that country's relations with the United States? Under its new leader, Carlos Garcia, will the island republic continue to be a close friend of ours? Or, now that Magsaysay has been removed from the scene, will neutralism and communism make headway?

These are some of the questions that Americans have been asking since Magsaysay was killed in a plane crash about 2 weeks ago.

The late President. Few, if any, leaders in Asia possess the combina-

tion of qualities which Magsaysay displayed. He believed wholeheartedly in western-type democracy. An unyielding foe of both communism and corruption, he was devoted to his people.

In all Asia, there has probably been no more staunch friend of the United States than the 49-year-old Filipino leader.

New leader and elections. Carlos Garcia, the 60-year-old Vice President who succeeded Magsaysay, was a supporter of the late President and has pledged to carry out his policies. Garcia does not, however, have the strong

personal following among his countrymen that Magsaysay enjoyed.

The latter's death has already stimulated political activity in the island nation. This is an election year with balloting scheduled for November. It had been considered certain that Magsaysay would be re-elected. Now the race is thrown wide open.

What some U. S. officials fear is that certain Filipino politicians who have opposed their country's ties with the United States will now get the upper hand. At the time of Magsaysay's death, his only announced opponent in the presidential race was Senator Claro Recto. This long-time political foe of Magsaysay has frequently criticized the close relationship existing between the Philippines and the United States.

Consequently, Americans will be watching events closely in the island republic off the mainland of southeastern Asia. We have a long record of friendly association with this country that is composed of some 7,000 islands. Their combined area of 115,000 square miles is about the size of Arizona. The 2 islands of Luzon and Mindanao account for two-thirds of the total area.

U. S. freed islands. We acquired these green, tropical islands from Spain in 1898, following the Spanish-American War. We soon began to prepare the Filipinos for self-government.

The preparation was interrupted in 1941 when Japanese forces invaded the islands at the same time they struck our Hawaiian naval base at Pearl Harbor. Japan held the Philippines for more than 3 years. In 1944, U. S. invasion forces attacked the islands and, after several months of bitter fighting, our troops and Filipino forces won control.

On July 4, 1946, the Philippines be- (Concluded on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

CLOSING THE IRON CURTAIN

Red Hungary is taking great pains to seal off its boundary with free Austria. Heavy barbed-wire fences are going up in Hungary near the Austrian border. "Holes" in the Iron Curtain, through which thousands of refugees fled to escape Soviet terror, are now being closed up tight. Very few refugees are now able to cross the Hungarian border into Austria.

MATS BEATS THEM ALL

The Military Air Transport Service (MATS), which is part of our Air Force, is said to be the world's largest air-freight carrier. Last year MATS carried more cargo than 5 of the nation's largest commercial airlines put together. Most of the goods carried by MATS, of course, are items needed by our armed forces.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Nearly 5 out of every 100 persons in the United States have federal, state, or local government jobs. Cities,

towns, and counties employ 3,953,000 persons who receive about \$1,184,100,000 a year. Federal workers number around 2,410,000 and earn \$943,700,000 annually. There are 1,332,000 employees of states who receive \$381,600,000 a year.

ATOMIC SUBS

The Navy will add 3 new atomic submarines to its fleet next year. Those being built are the *Skate*, *Swordfish*, and *Sargo*. The Navy already has 2 atomic subs—*Nautilus* and *Seawolf*.

GERMAN BASES

West Germany is to build 29 air bases for the NATO forces, in addition to the 19 fields already on German soil. The new bases are scheduled to be ready for use by 1959.

AMERICANS ABROAD

More than 100,000 Americans are living abroad on a temporary basis. Some 34,000 of them work for Uncle Sam, 28,000 are engaged in missionary

and educational work, 22,000 represent American business interests overseas, and others are engaged in a variety of activities.

CROWDED WHITE HOUSE

Plans are being considered for a new office building near the White House for the President and his staff. At present, the White House staff of more than 100 persons is crowded into cramped offices in the West Wing of the Executive Mansion. The proposed building would give the staff more office space and would make it possible for the West Wing to be remodeled as a residence for foreign guests.

DAY FOR PRANKSTERS

It's April Fool's Day—a day for playing practical jokes in many different countries. No one knows just how the custom of fooling people on April 1 got its start, but the idea for it is a very old one. It is believed that the day had something to do with the beginning of spring in the old days.

Lawmakers Examining Federal School-Aid Proposals

(Continued from page 1)

growing rapidly. Public elementary and high schools, for example, now serve nearly 32,340,000 pupils. This is about 7,230,000 more than in the school year 1949-50.

"Large numbers of new classrooms are needed each year to handle the big increase in school population. Also, there is a continuing need for new buildings to replace old ones that have become unfit for use.

"It is estimated that we are constructing nearly 70,000 classrooms during the present year, but this is scarcely more than enough to keep us abreast of new needs as they arise. It doesn't cut far into the 159,000-classroom shortage that existed last fall.

"Meanwhile, numerous schools remain overcrowded—with approximately 840,000 pupils attending classes in shifts, or for half-day sessions.

"Our present difficulty traces back to World War II, and also to the depression of the 1930's. We fell behind in school construction during the years of depression and war, and haven't yet caught up. To remedy the situation, we should boost the rate at which classrooms are being built. For this purpose, the states and communities should receive federal aid."

A sharply different view is expressed by certain private groups such as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce say that there is no "school emergency," and no need for federal financial aid on classroom construction. They argue as follows:

"Over the last 10 school years, including the present one, America's population growth has created a need for 290,000 additional classrooms. During the same period, we shall have built 470,000. This gives an excess of about 180,000 to be used as replacements for old and unsatisfactory classrooms, or applied against accumulated shortages."

Opponents of federal aid also say: "We can't really place much reliance on school figures published by the U. S. Office of Education or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These agencies often contradict themselves as to the number of classrooms that are needed.

"In February 1955, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby (who was then Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare) claimed that the shortage of classrooms was increasing. In the following month she said it was declining.

"In October 1956, the Office of Education announced that we were starting the school year with a shortage of 247,000 classrooms. Now it claims that the number was 159,000. Quite probably this latter figure, too, is exaggerated.

"In brief, there is no reliable evidence of a school 'crisis,' or of need for a federal aid program."

Each side in this dispute has issued numerous rebuttal statements—claiming that its opponents have twisted the facts and figures to suit their own purposes. (People of each community and state, of course, can see for themselves what the situation is in their area.)

Apart from the question as to how many additional classrooms are needed, what are the main arguments

for and against a large-scale federal aid program?

Opponents of such a program say: "State and local governments are already doing a good job of meeting this nation's school requirements. Local spending on public schools is climbing rapidly. From 1954 to 1955, for example, elementary and high school enrollment rose approximately 4 per cent, while local outlays for school purposes rose 12 per cent.

"It is true that the schools in certain localities are neglected. But if a state or community is not willing to take proper care of its own school requirements, then it doesn't deserve

whose populations have mushroomed because of nearby defense enterprises. The U. S. government also has furnished substantial amounts of food for school lunches, and it makes funds available to help with vocational training. None of these programs has brought federal domination over the school systems that receive help.

"Education is a national problem, as well as a local one. Poor school facilities, wherever they exist, harm and weaken our country as a whole. Some of our less prosperous states and communities find it almost impossible to raise enough money to build the schools they need. Such localities should receive outside help.

federal school aid is to be given at all, it should be granted with absolutely no strings or conditions attached. Management of schools is a state and local matter—one which must not be subjected to interference by the central government."

(3) Numerous congressmen, while opposing segregation, think it would be unwise to put anti-segregation provisions in a federal school-aid measure. They say: "Both these matters—school aid and racial barriers—are complicated enough already. Insofar as possible, let's deal with them separately."

Observers are waiting to see what will be done.

Last year, Congress voted on a school-construction measure which did contain provisions barring federal payments to segregated school systems. Certain southern lawmakers who favor federal school aid voted against the bill because of these provisions. Their votes, along with those cast by outright opponents of federal aid, defeated it.

Aside from differences over segregation, are all the advocates of federal school aid agreed on the type of program they want?

No. Various proposals have been submitted to Congress. Here are some major provisions of the plan which President Eisenhower favors:

States would receive federal funds for school construction at a rate of \$325,000,000 a year for 4 years. They would put up considerable money of their own, to be used along with the federal grants. Money would be divided among the various states according to a rather involved method—taking into account each state's economic position.

If this plan is adopted, comparatively well-to-do regions will receive fewer dollars per school child than will the less prosperous areas.

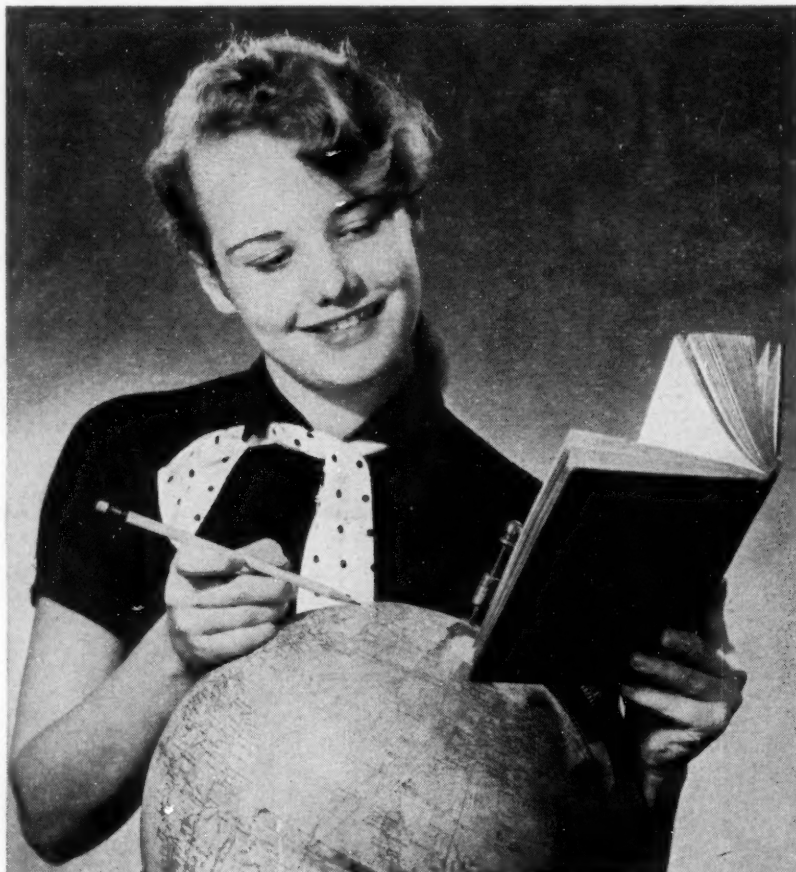
Instead of this Eisenhower administration plan, many Democrats prefer a school-construction measure that was introduced by Representative Augustine Kelley of Pennsylvania. It would provide \$600,000,000 in federal funds each year for 6 years. State or local governments would match the federal grants.

Under this plan, the amount of money to be received by any state would depend on the size of its school-age population. This bill makes no distinction between the prosperous and the poorer states.

According to Eisenhower's supporters, the Kelley measure calls for too big an outlay of federal funds. "Also," they argue, "federal contributions should be fitted to the real needs of each state. The administration proposal satisfies this requirement, while the Kelley bill does not."

Democrats who support the Kelley plan reply: "The administration measure wouldn't provide enough federal money for school construction. Also, it sets up too complicated a system for determining how much every state would receive. The fairest and most workable method is to divide the money in accordance with the size of each state's school-age population."

Various other plans have been suggested, but these two which we have



SHOULD UNCLE SAM embark on a large-scale program to help the states and local governments build schools for the nation's youth?

help from taxpayers in other parts of the country.

"What we need most, at present, is a big effort to cut down on federal spending and taxation. If national taxes are trimmed, the state and local governments can more easily obtain revenue from their people for schools and other purposes.

"The worst feature of large-scale federal school aid is this: It would eventually put our schools under federal control. This is something we must avoid at all costs. The schools must be financed and controlled by groups at the state and local level, so that their activities can be kept suited to local needs."

People who favor a large-scale federal aid program, on the other hand, argue as follows:

"It is not true that such help would result in federal control. Our national government would simply furnish money, in specified amounts, to state or local school authorities. Then these state or local officials would manage the use of the funds.

"Uncle Sam already provides money to help build new schools in towns

"Federal aid could also be used to good advantage in some of our more prosperous states, whose school populations are growing rapidly. School officials in certain of these states argue that it is much harder for their governments to raise revenue than for Uncle Sam to do so."

How is the dispute over federal school aid connected with the race-segregation issue?

These 2 problems are linked closely together because of the following question: If a large-scale aid program is adopted, should any of the federal money be given to states and communities that permit racial segregation in their public schools? There are 3 major viewpoints on this topic:

(1) A number of congressmen want to bar federal aid in areas where segregation prevails. "Public school segregation," they argue, "has been declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. The national government shouldn't give financial help to school systems that resist the rulings of our country's highest tribunal."

(2) Many lawmakers reply: "If

just discussed are receiving the most attention. It remains to be seen what Congress will finally do about the complex issue of federal school aid.
—By TOM MYER

SPORTS

OFF to a great start in women's golf play this year is pert Barbara Romack of Sacramento, California. Recently she became the first amateur golfer in years to win as many as 3 major tournaments for women on the winter tour. The latter is a series of golf tournaments held each year in the South over a period of about 10 weeks.



UNITED PRESS
Barbara Romack

The 24-year-old Californian was U. S. women's amateur champion in 1954. Twice she has been chosen for the American team which every 2 years plays a group of British women for the Curtis Cup. A powerful driver, she has also been displaying a sure touch on the greens.

Those who despair at ever becoming proficient in athletics may well take heart from Barbara's experience. The first time she ever swung a golf club, she missed the ball 23 times in a row! Instead of quitting in disgust, she determined to master the game. Today she is a champion.

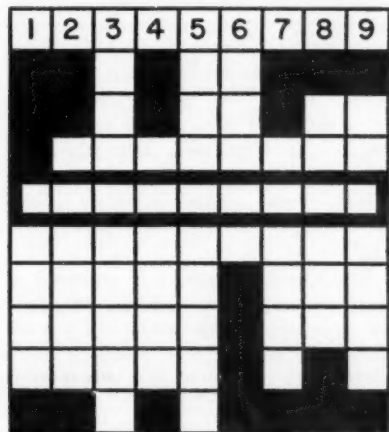
CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a geographical area.

1. In 1941, _____ invaded the Philippine Islands and occupied them for more than 3 years.

2. New President of the Philippines.

3. A study is being made to determine whether the UN should have a _____ military force.



4. Five nations are meeting in London to see if they can agree to _____ armaments.

5. Popular President of the Philippines who was killed in a plane crash 2 weeks ago.

6. Initials of the organization to block communist aggression in southeastern Asia.

7. Capital of Massachusetts.

8. Secretary of State who negotiated the purchase of Alaska in 1867.

9. Chief counsel of a special Senate committee investigating labor and management, and brother of Senator from Massachusetts.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Honduras. VERTICAL: 1. Bohlen; 2. Gore; 3. Monroe; 4. Modern; 5. Austin (Tex.); 6. First; 7. Aqaba; 8. State.



AUDREY HEPBURN and Fred Astaire star in Paramount's new movie, *Funny Face*

Radio-TV-Movies

FUNNY Face is fun. The new Paramount musical with the odd name stars Fred Astaire and Audrey Hepburn. In addition, the cast includes that droll bean-pole, Kay Thompson. She's the same Kay Thompson who played in the television production of her book *Eloise*.

Some of the music in the picture is old and some of it brand new, but it's all good musical comedy fare. Among the Gershwin tunes presented are 'Swonderful, *Funny Face*, *Clap Yo' Hands*.

The story is about a bookish sales girl, Audrey Hepburn, who is whisked away to Paris by Miss Thompson, the editor of a fashion magazine. Fred Astaire plays a fashion photographer.

As in most musicals, the story is just a peg on which to hang the score. The whole package—dancing, music, color photography—glitters.

Scenes of Paris in *Funny Face* continue the trend in movies lately of making world travelers out of theater goers. Camera crews are all over the globe filming background for new movies.

Audiences of *Bridge on the River Kwai* will see Ceylon where the picture is being made.

Tarzan and the Lost Safari will take audiences to British East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Legend of the Lost is being filmed in Libya, and *The Sea Wall* has views of Thailand.

There are also a couple of movies being made by Hollywood studios in Japan.

Verdi's opera *La Traviata* will be a color production of the NBC Opera Company, Sunday, April 21, at 2 p.m., EST.

The principal roles will be sung by Elaine Malbin as Violetta, John Alexander as Alfredo Germont and Igor Gorin as the elder Germont.

Mutual Broadcasting System, a radio network, has shifted its news headquarters to Washington, D. C., just a few doors from the *American Observer*. Network President John Poor said this move was made because the bulk of headline news now originates from the capital.

What Are You Worrying About? — By Clay Coss

WORRY is a universal, ever-present enemy of human happiness. Anxiety stands in the way too often when we might otherwise be enjoying ourselves. If our everyday existence is going well at the moment, we are concerned about what may happen later.

Most of our worries turn out to be groundless. Anticipated fears usually disappear before the time for their arrival. But we worry and fret nevertheless. We are too often in an anxious state of mind not only about developments to come, but about events or incidents that have already occurred. Life in recent weeks or months may not have gone quite so well for us as it might have, so we are in a troubled state of mind.

If anyone could invent a cure for worry, he would be a great benefactor to the human race. It is not the thought of the writer of these paragraphs that he has any such remedy. It should be possible, however, to offer certain suggestions to persons afflicted with anxieties about past or future.

Here is one suggestion: When any-

thing comes up to cause you worry, ask yourself these questions: "Can I do something about it? If an unfortunate situation has already developed, or threatens to do so, can I take action to make it right?"

Your answer may be "yes." Perhaps there is a way to deal effectively with what has happened or may happen. In that case get busy. Don't sit around worrying, but take action. Whether you succeed or not, you will feel better if you are active; if you are doing all that you can. The worst moments of worry are those which come when we aren't at work; when we idly contemplate possibilities, and picture dire happenings in our minds.

But what if your answer to the questions is "no"? What if you decide that there is nothing for you to do about the matter that worries

Readers Say—

We do not attempt to balance arguments for and against each issue presented in this column as we do in the rest of the paper. Instead, the space is set aside for reader opinion, whatever it may be.

Can the 60 per cent of the budget which the federal government spends for national defense be justified? There are many domestic problems in urgent need of solution. Our school system, slum clearance, welfare work, and research could benefit if more funds were available.

JIM SOLHEIM,
Thief River Falls, Minnesota

Men like King Saud and Marshal Tito will play an important part in the future. It is important that our President be able to converse with such men despite the beliefs or customs in the countries they represent. Let's leave it up to the President as to who is a fit visitor.

MARTHA VAN DEN BERG,
Webster Groves, Missouri

I disagree with a recent letter that said Alaska should not become a state. The people of Alaska are no more transient than the people of the U. S. They have to pay taxes and fight for our country. Alaska is becoming economically self-sufficient, and its population is growing very fast.

AGNES RITA PLANTE,
Concordia, Kansas

The Supreme Court has too much power. The 9 men on the Court are not elected by the people, yet they have power to make decisions that affect every living American. This is a poor example of democracy.

JAMES JONES,
Cambridge, Maryland

If we sent our surplus food to Poland, the people might realize the value of freedom and break away from Russia completely.

JANET CZANISKI,
St. Louis, Missouri

I am 18 years old, but I do not think that the majority of teen-agers today are mature enough to vote wisely. It is true that they have just finished studying civic affairs and world events, but can this alone enable them to make a wise choice at the polls?

By waiting until 21 before voting, the high school student has a chance to go into the world and become acquainted with the many other problems a voter must consider.

CAROL WAGNER,
Akron, Ohio

you? The trouble has already occurred, perhaps, and no action can be taken.

In that case, force yourself to expel the matter from your mind. That which has happened and cannot be recalled is water under the bridge. There is no way to bring it back. Your problem, then, is to adjust yourself to the new situation. It isn't one of your choice, but you must accept it. The strongest and most contented men and women are those who can adjust quickly to unfavorable conditions over which they have no control.

To fret and worry, if it is done unduly, may be an indication of weakness. If you can't change unfortunate circumstances, accept them and do your best.

The reason why worry kills more people than work is that more people worry than work.—ROBERT FROST

Worry and hurry insure a short life and anything but a merry one.

—R. C. McCAUGHAN



Clay Coss

The Story of the Week

Chief Counsel Kennedy

One of the most sensational investigations on Capitol Hill is the current probe into charges of racketeering in American labor unions and business concerns (see March 11 issue of this paper). Playing an active part in these investigations is young Robert Kennedy.

Kennedy, who looks even younger than his 31 years, is chief counsel of the Senate committee probing into gangsters' influence on American labor and industry. The committee is headed by Democratic Senator John McClellan of Arkansas. Kennedy's brother, Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts, is also a member of the committee.

The Senate counsel, who is called "Bobby" by his friends and relatives, graduated from Harvard and the University of Virginia Law School. After receiving his law degree in 1951, he went to work for the U.S. Department of Justice as an investigator. He left that post in the summer of 1952 to manage the successful campaign of his brother, John, for the U. S. Senate. Next, Robert joined the legal staff of the Senate committee on which he now serves as chief counsel.

Despite his boyish appearance, Robert Kennedy is a forceful interrogator. He has a reputation of being a tireless worker who is determined to get as many facts as possible on issues that come up before his committee.

The Kennedys—Robert and John—are members of a prominent Boston family. Their father once served as our ambassador to Britain. Their grandfather had been a congressman and mayor of Boston.

Robert Kennedy is married and has 5 children. He and Mrs. Kennedy live in nearby Virginia, where they often go horseback riding early in the morning before beginning the day's work.

Singapore

In 1819, Britain gained a foothold in a small fishing village on an island off the southern tip of Malaya called Singapore. Today the British colony of Singapore is a big trading center and has over 1,200,000 people.

The colony of Singapore, which includes the island and the city of the same name, is again seeking independence. It has sent its leader, Lim Yew Hock, to London to plead for self-rule. A similar mission by Singapore's leaders last year failed.

The British oppose self-rule for Singapore at this time largely because (1) the colony is one of Britain's leading military bases in Southeast Asia; and (2) London fears that, if the colony were granted independence, its powerful communist organization might take over the area and make it a Red outpost.

Singapore has a land area of about 224 square miles. The city of Singapore is located on the southern coast of the island, which is separated from Malaya by a narrow strip of water. Singapore is a busy port. Its har-

bors are used by ships going to all corners of the globe. It also handles three-fourths of Malaya's exports, consisting of tin, rubber, and other products.

Nearly 8 out of every 10 persons on the island are Chinese. The others are Malayan, Indian, and European. It is believed that a large number of the Chinese in Singapore are communists who are waiting for a chance to take over the colony.

Permanent UN Force?

The important role now being played by the special United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Middle East has focused new attention on this question: Should the UN have a permanent military force for special duty in world trouble spots?

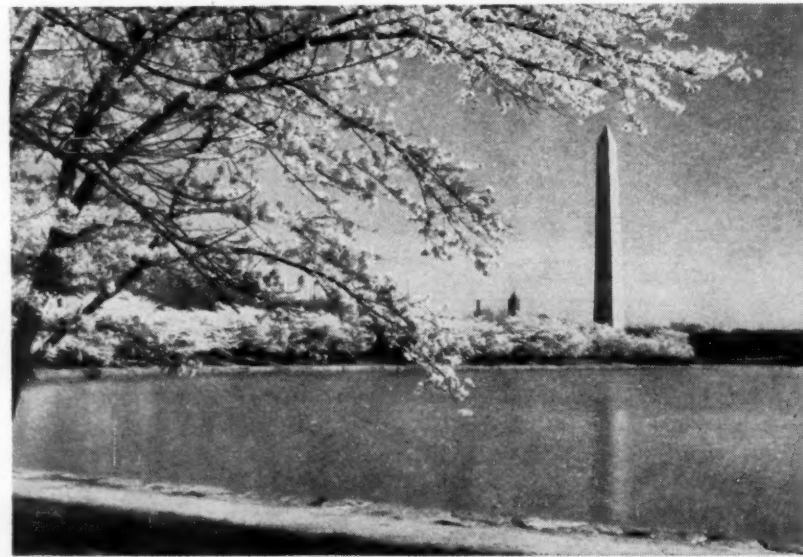
A special study of this issue is now being sponsored by a private American research organization—the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. A group of experts in international affairs, headed by William Frye—UN correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*—will conduct the study. This group will report on its findings to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and to the 81 UN members next fall.

The study group hopes to find answers to such questions as these: If a permanent UN force is set up, how large should it be? What kinds of weapons should it have? Should the force be made up solely of small countries, or should all nations be represented? Should UNEF have authority to send its police force into a troubled land even though that country opposes such a move?

Blossom Festival

The nation's capital is getting ready for one of its regular events of the springtime, the National Cherry Blossom Festival. During Cherry Blossom Week, which runs from April 2 through 7 this year, Washington will be host to an estimated 500,000 or more visitors.

Nature supplies the chief attraction of the show as she brings out the beautiful pink and white blooms on the hundreds of Japanese cherry trees around the Jefferson Memorial and other areas near the Potomac River.



WASHINGTON, D. C.'s famous cherry trees—a gift made long ago by Japan—will be in full bloom this month and attract many thousands of visitors



ELEPHANT RACES in Viet Nam are a popular sport—even though the runners average only about 11 miles an hour with sharp prodding by their "jockeys." The quarter-mile race here was the high spot of a fair for jungle tribesmen.

The trees were a gift from Japan more than 40 years ago.

There will be many special events for visitors. Among the highlights are an evening parade, a water pageant, and a ball. A Cherry Blossom queen will be chosen to reign over the festivities.

Highway Billboards

In recent weeks, there have been an increasing number of newspaper and magazine cartoons showing highways cluttered with outdoor advertising signs. The cartoons refer to the fight now going on in Congress over proposals to limit billboards on highways to be constructed with federal funds.

Under proposed legislation, backed by the White House, Uncle Sam would withhold some federal highway funds from states that do not enact laws banning billboards on main thoroughfares. The proposal recommends that states ban highway advertising signs for a distance of at least 750 feet on each side of important roads.

Some Americans strongly favor laws to limit billboards on our highways. They say: "Too many of our thoroughfares are already cluttered with unsightly advertising signs. These signs spoil beautiful scenery in many areas, and are a driving hazard. They distract the motorist and sometimes in-

terfere with his vision while driving."

Other citizens contend: "It is true that some roads now have too many billboards, but federal regulation is not the answer. The matter should be left up to the states and private groups. Actually, the Outdoor Advertising Association, which is made up of highway advertisers, has already adopted a code of its own to insure 'discretion and taste' in the use of billboards on our roads."

Students Testify

Students of the George Mason High School of Falls Church, Virginia, and of the George School of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, won't soon forget their recent trip to Washington, D. C. They were touring the Capitol when suddenly they were asked by Democratic Representative Carl Elliot of Alabama to tell his House committee about the causes of juvenile delinquency.

Here are some of the comments made by the visiting teen-agers: "Lots of youthful badness is just restlessness. Teen-agers would like to use up some of their surplus energy by taking part-time jobs, but there are too many regulations against doing this. Young people in many areas don't have enough recreational facilities."

The Elliot committee is studying a measure that would provide \$39,000,000 in federal funds to help local communities combat juvenile delinquency.

Carlos Garcia

Carlos Garcia, the new president of the Philippines, says he will continue to carry out policies of close cooperation with the United States similar to those of the late President Ramon Magsaysay. Garcia took over as head of his country last month when Magsaysay was killed in a tragic airplane accident. (See page 6 for pictures of Garcia and Magsaysay.)

Garcia, who will be 61 in the fall, served as vice president and foreign minister under Magsaysay. The new Philippine president also served with Magsaysay when the latter led the long and hard fight against communist guerrillas in the island country.

Before entering public life, Garcia taught school for a time. He then

served as governor of his native Bohol Province for 9 years. In 1941, he was elected a member of the national legislature.

Late that same year, the Japanese attacked the Philippines. Garcia took part in the war on the invaders, and became a member of the underground when the Japanese conquered his country.

After Japan's defeat, Garcia served as his country's delegate to the San Francisco meeting that organized the United Nations. Later, he became a prominent lawmaker at home and was chosen as Magsaysay's running mate in 1953.

The new president's term expires at the close of this year. It remains to be seen whether or not he will succeed in winning a full 4-year term of office in elections to be held this fall.

Jamestown Festival

Today, April 1, the Jamestown Festival opens in Virginia. The celebration, which will last through November, marks the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America.

More than 3,000,000 people from all over the country and from abroad are expected to visit Jamestown this spring, summer, and fall. The guests may include Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

It was just 350 years ago this spring—in May 1607—that 3 tiny wooden ships made their way up the James River in Virginia. Aboard the *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*, were 105 adventurers who hoped to find riches in the New World. They settled in an area they called James Towne (Jamestown) after their King.

The settlement ran into trouble from the start. It was attacked by Indians, and many of the men were killed by fever. Only 38 of the English colonists lived through the cold winter of 1607-1608.

Captain John Smith, who then took over as leader of the group, managed to improve the lot of the settlers. He saw to it that everyone in the colony

did his share of work. Those who didn't work, didn't eat. He also managed to get food from the Indians when the colonists were threatened with starvation.

Later, more colonists came and Jamestown prospered. Then, in 1698, a fire wrecked the village. The government which had been established at Jamestown was moved to Williamsburg—7 miles away. Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia for 100 years—until 1799.

Today both Jamestown and Colonial Williamsburg live again. Both have been restored until they appear much as they did years ago.

Hungry Children

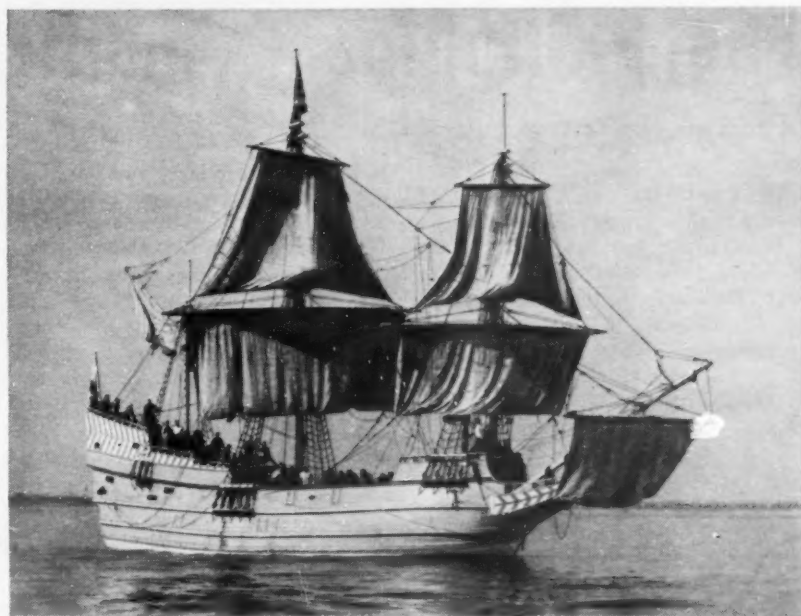
"It seems incredible that in the shadow of the nation's Capitol young children should find it necessary to be out at night scavenging in garbage pails for food." With these words, a Washington, D. C., relief worker describes conditions in a slum area not far from Capitol Hill.

There are hungry children in other cities, too. Though a number of states and communities have free school lunch programs for needy youths, such plans are inadequate in certain areas. The free lunch programs, which use surplus foods held by the federal government, are often available to only a limited number of children.

What can be done about this problem? A growing number of Americans feel that we should use our surplus farm crops to feed our needy children. We send some of our surplus food abroad, so we should also feed hungry children at home, it is argued. Experts agree that we have more than enough surplus food on hand to meet the needs of our foreign aid program as well as those of the hungry children in our own country.

This and That

India's Congress Party, headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, led all other political groups in elections which came to a close last month.



REPLICA of the *Susan Constant*, one of the 3 ships which brought this nation's first settlers to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Today, April 1, Jamestown opens an 8-month celebration of the 350th anniversary of the historic event.

This means that Nehru is scheduled to continue as leader of his country.

Despite this election victory, though, the Congress Party suffered a serious setback in India's state of Kerala. Communists won a majority of seats in this local legislature.

Burma will receive new aid from the United States in the form of \$25,000,000 in long-term, low-interest loans. The money will be used chiefly to help the Asian land improve its farming methods.

The U. S. loan is the first made to Burma since that country decided to discontinue American aid programs in 1953. At that time, Burmese communists and others who were critical of the United States forced an end to our assistance program in the Asian land. Now these groups have lost much of their former influence in Burma.

Britain, which is already beset by high prices and shortages of many goods, was hit by a number of labor strikes in past weeks. Workers walked off their jobs last month in factories and in the shipping industry.

Television is playing a part in the struggle between freedom in West Germany and communism in East Germany. Both nations are beaming shows across the Iron Curtain in an effort to win over people on the other side.

East Germany has some 70,000 TV sets. Most of these are in public places or government centers. Few East Germans can afford to buy their own set. West Germany has more than 1,000,000 sets in use, most of which are owned by private individuals.

Letters to Congress

Congressional sources say that the lawmakers' mail is now flooded with letters dealing with President Eisenhower's proposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ -billion-dollar foreign aid plan for the coming year. Most of the letters, congressmen say, are critical of the high suggested outlay of funds for aid.

Lawmakers and their helpers try to find out how accurately these messages represent the views of the nation as a whole. That's not easy, for certain groups often conduct special letter-

writing campaigns. They hope to convince Congress that their opinions on specific matters are held by most Americans.

Do the letters on foreign aid represent the views of a majority of Americans? Not according to the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago. This organization, which conducts special opinion surveys for the Executive Branch of our government and for other groups, says that a majority of Americans support the President's overseas assistance plan.

According to the Chicago research body, more than 64 per cent of Americans questioned in a sample poll taken earlier this year favor our aid program.

Eyes on London

The world is keeping a close watch on events in London. There, American, British, French, Canadian, and Russian representatives are trying to reach an agreement on global arms reductions. The 5 countries, which are members of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, began their talks about 2 weeks ago.

The London representatives have been going over a number of new as well as old disarmament proposals made by the western nations and by Moscow. These include suggestions that both sides reduce their troop strength, and that they open their territories to international military inspection.

Another suggestion being considered calls for aerial inspection by both Russia and the western powers of a border area on the 2 sides of the Iron Curtain in Europe as a start toward disarmament. This plan also includes a joint Soviet-NATO troop withdrawal from Europe.

It may be known before this paper reaches its readers whether or not the latest discussions will prove more successful than have past meetings on disarmament.

Next Week's Articles

In observance of Pan American Day, April 14, next week's issue will be largely devoted to Latin America.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Tenderfoot: What is that long rope on your saddle for?

Cowboy: Catching cows.

Tenderfoot: How interesting! What do you use for bait?

★

Neighbor: Can't you play tennis without making so much noise?

Boy: How can you play tennis without raising a racket?

★

The only reason some American families don't own an elephant is that they have never been offered one for "a small down payment and easy monthly installments."

★

"It took me 10 years to discover I had absolutely no talent for writing," confided the author.

"So you gave it up?" asked his friend. "Oh, no!" replied the author. "By that time I was too famous."

★

If you must kill time, why not try working it to death?

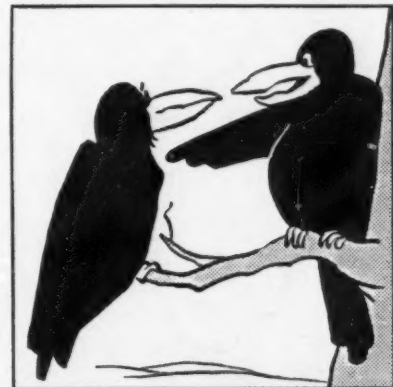
★

Definition: Taxpayer—a person who doesn't have to pass a civil service exam to work for the government.

"Be sure," said the farmer, "to write clearly on those bottles which medicine is for the horse and which is for me. I don't want anything to happen to that horse before I get all the hay cut."

★

There are a lot of foolish men in this world. Just last week one of them married a woman from Yugoslavia who can throw a discus 176 feet.



"It's about 10 miles as a man walks."

The Philippine Republic

(Concluded from page 1)

came an independent nation. These islands were the first foreign-owned colony in Asia to gain freedom.

During the past 10½ years, the Filipinos have been confronted with many problems. In the first few years of independence, the major task was to rebuild cities and towns destroyed in the war. Then, for a time, the communist threat was acute, and demanded attention. Low living standards and a weak, unbalanced economy have been constant sources of trouble.

Ramon Magsaysay tackled these problems vigorously. Under his leadership since 1953, the Philippines have made real progress. The big test for Garcia may be whether he can successfully carry through the programs which Magsaysay started.

Farm reforms. Over 70 per cent of the 22,000,000 people in the Philippines are engaged in farming. Most live in small, country villages called *barrios*, and raise rice or sugar cane. Other crops include hemp, coconuts, coffee, and vegetables.

Most farmers do not own their land. They work either as tenant farmers

In recent years, other plants have been built to manufacture such products as cloth, steel, chemicals, and drugs. Three automobile tire plants are expected to open this year.

Industrial development, it is felt, will help solve the serious problem of unemployment. It is hard to say how many are out of work or work only part time, but the total may be 2 million. (Unemployment on the same scale in the United States would mean more than 15 million jobless.)

Mineral wealth and extensive forests furnish the basis for further factory growth. Mines are not yet widely developed, but record production of copper and chromite was achieved in 1956. Other minerals include gold, silver, iron, and manganese. Exploration for petroleum is under way.

Health and education. Under Magsaysay's leadership, the government vigorously undertook programs to raise health and education standards. Tuberculosis and malaria are being checked. Many new health centers and hospitals have been built.

More than 1,800 new schools have been completed in the past 4 years. Throughout the country, there is a tremendous appetite for education. In Manila alone, 10 universities are operating. Over 1,200 Filipinos have been sent overseas—mostly to the United States—for advanced training.

Checking communism. One problem that President Garcia faces will be to keep the Reds under control. Now that Magsaysay is gone, they are likely to try to cause trouble once more.

At the moment, though, they are not a serious threat—thanks to the forceful steps taken by the late President. Five years ago, a communist-led group called the Hukbalahaps was threatening to take over the government. They were waging hit-and-run warfare. The Huks, as they were generally known, together with their sympathizers were believed to number more than 50,000.

Magsaysay, who was then Secretary of Defense, put down the uprising. He showed no pity for the fanatical communists, sending the army into action against them. He was lenient, though, in dealing with many poor farmers who had been drawn into the



AREA of the Philippines, about 115,000 square miles, compares with 113,909 for Arizona. Population of the island republic is close to 22,000,000.

movement through hopes of bettering their miserable lot. He offered them good treatment and land of their own if they would renounce communism. Most did, and became good citizens.

Today the armed strength of the Huks has dwindled to less than 1,000. Whether this movement again becomes serious will depend on the type of political leadership provided by its opponents.

Honest government. Before Magsaysay became President, there was much evidence of graft and corruption in the government. Charges of fraud in elections were frequently made.

Magsaysay waged unrelenting war on graft and dishonesty. He fought powerful individuals and groups that had long profited from patronage and corruption. One of President Garcia's biggest tasks will be to keep the Philippine government on the high moral path toward which Magsaysay had directed it.

U. S. relations. The Philippines have close commercial and military ties with us. We are the islands'

biggest customer and biggest supplier, accounting for about 60 per cent of the foreign trade of the Far Eastern nation.

Cloth, steel, canned fish, oil, and manufactured products are among the items we send to the Asian land. Our purchases include sugar, coconut products, molasses, hemp, lumber, and chromite ore.

We have a defense pact with the island nation, and some of our most important Asian bases are there. The Philippine Republic is a member—along with us and 6 other countries—of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). This group was formed to block communist aggression in southeastern Asia.

With Magsaysay's death, American officials are concerned that the Philippines may follow a more neutral course in world affairs. A number of Filipino officials have suggested that their country's ties with the United States be loosened. Some of them have also been asking that their country have a bigger hand in controlling U. S. military bases in the Philippines.

Our officials reply that these bases are meant for the protection of the Philippines as much as for America's defense. Most of our leaders feel that the great majority of Filipinos want to continue to keep their country linked closely to ours. U. S. leaders realize, though, that the death of Magsaysay will make the period ahead a serious one for American-Filipino relations.

Only time will tell whether Carlos Garcia will be able to fill the shoes of Ramon Magsaysay. It is not even certain that Garcia will be the nominee of the Nationalist Party in the coming election.

There has been some talk that Carlos Romulo, the present Philippine Ambassador to the United States and a warm friend of America, may enter the presidential race. About all that is certain, though, is that political activity will be at a high pitch during coming months in the Philippines.

—By HOWARD SWEET



UPON the death of Ramon Magsaysay (left), Vice President Carlos Garcia succeeded to the Philippine Presidency

or hired laborers. They often fall deeply in debt to money lenders who charge fantastically high rates. Some landlords have taken as much as 70 per cent of the tenants' crops as rent.

Under Magsaysay, energetic efforts were made to help the farm population. The government bought large estates and sold land to farmers under terms they could afford. A fairer division of crops between landlords and tenants was provided in some areas. Banks were set up to make loans to farmers at low rates.

The government has also been trying to get farmers to raise different kinds of crops rather than to rely solely on rice, sugar, and coconuts. Among the new crops that are being encouraged are tobacco and cotton. Farmers are being trained, too, to use modern methods of cultivation. Agricultural output rose by about 7 per cent last year.

Certain landlords, money lenders, and others who profited under the old system have resisted many of the farm changes. Magsaysay was firm, though, in pushing through reforms. Now that he is no longer on the scene, those who are determined to retain their old privileges will probably intensify efforts to do so.

Industrial plans. Like many other Asian lands, the Philippines have only recently begun to industrialize in earnest. But since 1953, manufacturing output has increased by 38 per cent.

Most of the first factories in the islands were built for the simple processing of raw materials—for example, manufacturing coconut oil, making hemp into rope, and refining sugar.



FILIPINO CHILD gets a chest X-ray during a national health improvement drive

Personality in Congress

Senator Jacob Javits

A YOUNG man of 23, an Austrian immigrant, stepped from a ship in New York City's harbor some 70 years ago. He was Morris Javits. Like hundreds of thousands of other immigrants, he had fled a troubled Europe in search of a better life in America.

Morris Javits never rose to great riches. He worked for a time as a tailor, and later as janitor of an apartment house in one of New York's poorest districts. His wife, also an immigrant, sometimes sold cloth for making dresses.

Although poor, Mr. and Mrs. Javits enjoyed the freedom that America offered. They taught their 2 sons—Benjamin and Jacob—that opportunity lay before them. The sons made the most of the opportunity. Benjamin, the elder, worked his way through school and became a lawyer. Jacob—now a member of the U. S. Senate as a New York Republican—followed suit.

During his high school years, Jacob worked as a delivery boy for a candy store, as a bill collector, and at odd jobs. He found time, though, to win a place on the school track team. He was active in school affairs generally. He was president of his graduating class in 1920.

After high school, the future senator worked days and attended night classes at Columbia University. He then went to New York University, from which he obtained a law degree. In 1927, he became his brother's partner in a law office. In the years before World War II, Jacob gained a reputation as an able attorney—especially in cases concerning corporations.

During the war, Javits first served as a civilian adviser to the armed forces on chemical warfare. In March 1942, he joined the Army and saw service both on the European and the Pacific war fronts. He left the defense forces in June 1945 as a lieutenant colonel.

Javits had long been interested in politics, and in 1946 he won election as a representative in Congress. In

all, he served 4 terms in the House of Representatives.

In 1954, Javits demonstrated his vote-getting ability in spectacular fashion. He won the post of Attorney General for New York State. In so doing, he defeated Democratic candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the late President. Javits was the only Republican in the 1954 election to win a top state office in New York.

Javits scored again in winning election to the U. S. Senate in 1956. He carried 59 of New York's 62 counties. In so doing, he defeated Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City—who was also the son of an immigrant.

As a representative in the House, Javits at times differed with his Republican colleagues. For example, he fought against the Taft-Hartley Bill to regulate relations between labor and industry. This measure was sponsored by Republicans Senator Robert Taft and Representative Fred Hartley.

While in the House, Javits worked for full United States participation in the United Nations. He supported programs for large-scale economic and military aid to nations standing against communism. He worked hard to win U. S. help for the Republic of Israel. He also backed legislation to end segregation in the armed forces and in the schools.

In winning elections, Javits has appeared to have substantial Democratic support—as well as Republican votes. Some Republicans feel that he has sided too often with the Democrats.

Javits, however, looks upon himself as an Eisenhower Republican. He has backed the President on foreign policy, including the measure to aid countries of the Middle East and to combat communism there. He endorses Republican rather than Democratic ideas on how far the government should go in supporting farm prices, and on the methods of doing so.

Javits is married and has 3 children—2 girls and a boy. When time permits, he enjoys swimming, tennis, and squash. He will be 53 in May.

—By TOM HAWKINS



JACOB JAVITS, Republican of New York, is serving his first term in the Senate



ABOUT a fifth as large as our country, Libya has a great deal of desert land

Libya's Changing Desert

Water Being Harnessed to Feed Once-Dry Soil

THE dry, sandy deserts of Libya in North Africa are being made to bloom. Grains are growing where none grew before. Grass is beginning to sprout in once-barren fields.

Turning the drab soil to good use offers a bright and happier future to the poor people of Libya. More crops mean more food. More grass means better pastures for cattle and sheep.

The United States has a big hand in bringing about the change in Libya. American aid to improve farming in the Libyan deserts totals \$4,000,000.

Rainfall in Libya averages barely 10 inches a year. When the fall is heavy, the water usually runs quickly over the soil and into the sea. By erecting dams at key places, American technicians are stopping the water. The engineers are using both modern methods and old ways in their project. Ancient wells, built by Greek and Roman colonists perhaps 2,000 years ago, are being cleaned out. They serve as cisterns for storing water.

The undertaking is going well. Farmers in some of the once-dry sections already are growing some of the biggest crops in Libya's history.

From a political and military standpoint, it is important to the free world that Libya does prosper and remain independent. The United States has a defense base there, and it could be of great value in a Middle East war.

Libya borders Egypt and both these lands belong to the Arab League of nations. Nevertheless, Libya has avoided getting directly involved in Egypt's quarrel over operation of the Suez Canal. The communist Soviet Union has tried to win Libyan friendship with offers of aid. The offers have been refused.

Because Libya seems determined to remain independent, we are helping her. Besides giving assistance in conquering the desert, we are spending money for factory projects and for strengthening defenses. U. S. aid since 1951 totals over \$17,000,000.

With an area of 679,358 square miles, Libya is about a fifth as large as the United States. Most farming up

to now has been carried on in a narrow coastal strip along the Mediterranean Sea. The coastal strip is fertile. Crops include dates and olives.

Southward a short distance from the coast, the desert begins. There are some oases (watering places) where small crops may be grown. If the water-storage plan now under way succeeds, much more of the desert can be used for farming.

About 1,100,000 people live in Libya. Most of the people are Arabs or Berber tribesmen, and they are of the Moslem faith.

Farming is the chief occupation. Many of the people live in the desert in tents and use camels to travel from oasis to oasis. Along the coast, diving for sponges and fishing for tuna are popular occupations. In the cities, rugs are woven.

In ancient times, Libya was ruled by Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, and others. Turkey took over the land in the 16th century. Coastal regions were once the base of the famous Barbary pirates, who robbed ships in the Mediterranean Sea. In 1801, President Thomas Jefferson used Naval forces against the pirates to protect our ships.

Turkey lost Libya to Italy in 1911-1912. U. S. and allied troops fought their way across the desert during World War II to drive out Italian and German troops. In 1951, Libya declared her independence.

King Idris heads Libya's government and exercises considerable power. He chooses 12 of the 24 members of the Senate, upper house of his Parliament, and Libya's 3 state legislatures choose the other 12. The national House of Representatives, Parliament's lower house, is chosen by free elections.

The Prime Minister, now Mustafa ben Halim, is the chief executive. He is responsible to Parliament, and generally also must have the approval of the King to stay in office. Considering the nation's state of development, promising democratic progress is being made.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Career for Tomorrow - - As a Photographer

PHOTOGRAPHY offers good career opportunities to those who can qualify, even though more persons train for this field each year than there are new job opportunities. As a noted photographer put it, "The talented ones will always make the grade in this vocation—the person with an idea will always be scarce and sought after by employers or clients."

Your duties, if you decide on this field, will depend upon the specific branch of photography you choose. *Commercial photographers* take pictures to illustrate advertisements, catalogs, magazines, and the like. Their primary aim is to get a picture that will attract attention and sell a product.

Portrait photographers take pictures of people. They must know how to place lights, and from what angle to take a shot.

News photographers take pictures of events for use in newspapers and magazines. They must develop an instinct for knowing what pictures make news and when to snap the shutter.

Others in the field include *aerial photographers*, who take pictures of the earth from planes in flight; *architectural photographers*, who specialize in pictures of office buildings and other structures; and *scientific photographers*, who take pictures of activities of special interest to scientists.

Your qualifications, regardless of which branch of the work you choose, should include artistic and mechanical ability. A photographer must be patient, and if he is to work in the portrait field, he must have the knack of

putting his subjects at ease so that he can catch their natural expressions.

Your training can be obtained on the job or by going to a school of photography. In either event, you will probably have to start from the bottom and work up. But study in a school is likely to speed your progress and teach



PHOTOGRAPHER in his studio

you skills that you might not otherwise learn.

Job opportunities can be found with studios that do portrait or commercial work, and with newspapers, magazines, advertising agencies, manufacturing plants, or government agencies. You can also do free-lance work—taking pictures on your own and selling them to individuals or to publications—or you can open a studio.

But it isn't easy to get started as an independent photographer unless you are assured of enough clients to

make such a venture pay. Remember, to be successful in a business of your own, you will not only need skill as a photographer, but also business ability and a substantial amount of money to get started.

Though men outnumber women in this work, there are good career opportunities for women as well as men in photography.

Your earnings will depend upon your skills, the type of photography you do, and the section of the country in which you work. Many portrait photographers earn from \$50 to \$125 a week. News photographers average a little over \$100 a week. Exceptionally skilled persons in these or other branches of photography sometimes earn \$10,000 or more a year.

Advantages are (1) the wages are fairly good for top photographers; (2) the work is varied and challenging; and (3) you will have the opportunity—in fact, the necessity—of constantly improving yourself.

The chief disadvantage is the difficulty of breaking into the work on a professional level because of the competitive nature of this field. But if you have a combination of skill, imagination, and determination, you have a good chance of achieving success in this vocation.

Further information can be secured from established photographers in your community. A list of photography schools in your area can be secured from the State Director of Vocational Education, whose office is likely to be in the state capital.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

School Issue

1. Give some arguments used by those who feel that our nation has a severe shortage of classrooms.
2. What does the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, along with various other opponents of federal school aid, say about the question of classroom shortages?
3. Aside from the question of possible classroom shortages, what are some leading arguments put forth by groups that oppose federal school aid?
4. What replies are given by people who feel that our national government should help the states and communities build schools?
5. Discuss the relationship between the federal school-aid question and that of racial segregation.
6. Briefly describe the school-aid measure that President Eisenhower wants. Compare it to the one that Representative Kelley and numerous other Democrats prefer.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor a large-scale program of federal aid to the states and communities for school construction? Give reasons for your answer.
2. If such a program were to be adopted, would you prefer the one favored by President Eisenhower, or the one proposed by Representative Kelley? Explain your position.

Philippine Islands

1. Why did Magsaysay's death come as a great blow not only to the Philippine Republic but to the whole free world?
2. Who is now the President of the Philippines?
3. What part did the United States play in the establishment of the Philippine republic?
4. Describe recent developments in Philippine farming and industry.
5. How did Magsaysay meet the communist threat?
6. What commercial and military ties bind the island nation and the United States?
7. Why do some U. S. officials feel that the coming months will be a serious period in U. S.-Filipino relations?

Discussion

1. What do you think was Magsaysay's greatest achievement? Why?
2. Do you feel that we should do everything possible to maintain close relations with the Philippines, or is it your feeling that this country is not too important to us? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the background of Robert Kennedy.
2. What questions does a Carnegie study group hope to answer with respect to a permanent UN police force?
3. What are arguments for and against a federal law to ban billboards on new highways?
4. Why is Britain reluctant to grant self-rule to its colony of Singapore?
5. What are some plans being discussed at the London meeting of the UN Disarmament Commission?
6. What important event occurred 350 years ago this spring in Jamestown, Virginia?

Pronunciations

Carlos Garcia—kär'lös gār-sē'ā
 Carlos Romulo—kär'lös raw'mōō-lō
 Claro Recto—klā'rō rēk'tō
 Dag Hammarskjöld—dā hām'mer-shult'
 Idris—ē'dris
 Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'-rōō
 Kerala—kā'rū-lū
 Luzon—lōō-zōn'
 Mindanao—mīn'dā-nā'ō
 Mustafa ben Halim—mōōs-tā'fā bēn hā-lēm'
 Pasig—pā'sīg
 Ramon Magsaysay—rā-mawn' māg-sī-sī

Historical Background - - U. S. Territories

UNCLE Sam is greatly interested in developments in the Philippines (see page 1 story). Not only is that island country an important free nation in the Far East, but it was once under the American flag. The Philippines came under our rule as a result of the Spanish-American War in 1898.

At that time, American battleships commanded by Admiral George Dewey sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. In the peace settlement that followed this conflict, Spain, which had ruled the Philippines for about 5 centuries, agreed to give it up to us. We later paid the Spanish government for the islands.

We promised the Filipinos we would give them independence once they had learned to govern themselves. In the 1930's Congress approved a plan under which the islands would become free in 1946.

World War II threatened to upset the schedule for independence. During that conflict, Japanese forces overran the islands.

It was October 1944 before American troops again set foot on the Philippines, and World War II ended the following year. Despite the widespread war damage on the islands, the independence program was carried out on schedule. On July 4, 1946, the Philippines became a free nation.

In addition to the Philippines, we acquired a number of other territories over the years. But unlike the island country, most of these are still under U. S. supervision.

Alaska was purchased by us from Russia for \$7,200,000 in 1867. Secretary of State William Seward was widely ridiculed for having carried out the deal. Alaska was described as "Seward's Folly."

The great wealth that has poured out of Alaska since 1867, together with its military value, has long since justified Seward's action. There is no doubt that Soviet Russia wishes she owned this territory at the present time.

Last year Alaska adopted a state constitution, and the territory is seeking admission to the Union.

Hawaii became an American possession in 1898. Discovered by England's Captain Cook, the Pacific islands were settled by a considerable number of

Americans in the latter part of the 19th century. Many of these settlers asked that Hawaii, then under native rule, be annexed by the United States. In 1898, after negotiations with Hawaii's leader, we took over the island group.

Like Alaska, Hawaii is also seeking statehood.

Puerto Rico, a Caribbean island that had been under Spanish rule since the time of Columbus, was acquired by the United States during the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1952, Puerto Rico was given self-governing rights. The island is now a Commonwealth closely tied with the United States.

Puerto Ricans pay taxes to their own government rather than to our federal government, and they elect their own officials. Nevertheless, the island is still part of the United States, and its people are American citizens.

The Panama Canal Zone was leased by the United States in 1903 from Panama, which became independent of Colombia that same year. We paid Panama \$10,000,000, and, later, a yearly rental fee for the privilege of using the 10-mile-wide strip across the Central American land.

In addition to the areas already mentioned, we own or control a number of tiny islands in the Pacific. They include Guam, Wake, Midway, and a section of Samoa. We also administer the Carolinas, the Marshalls, and the Marianas as trustee for the United Nations.

—By ANTON BERLE



ADMIRAL George Dewey